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PERSONAL ARMS OF MACCAILEIN MÓR,  
DUKE OF ARGYLL



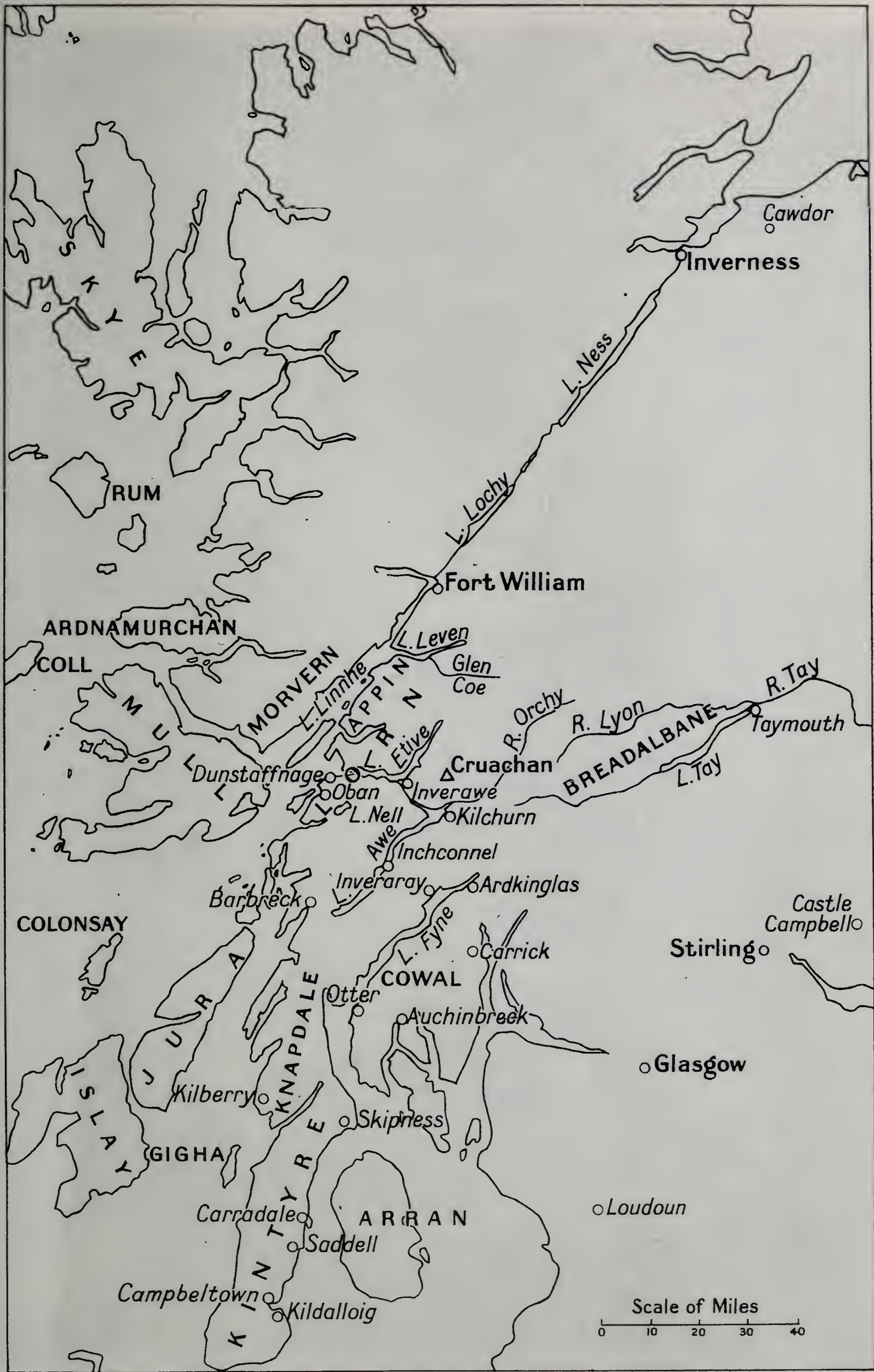
PERSONAL ARMS OF CAMPBELL OF GLENORCHY,  
EARL OF BREADALBANE



PERSONAL ARMS OF CAMPBELL OF CAWDOR



PERSONAL ARMS OF CAMPBELL OF LOUDOUN





INVERARAY CASTLE

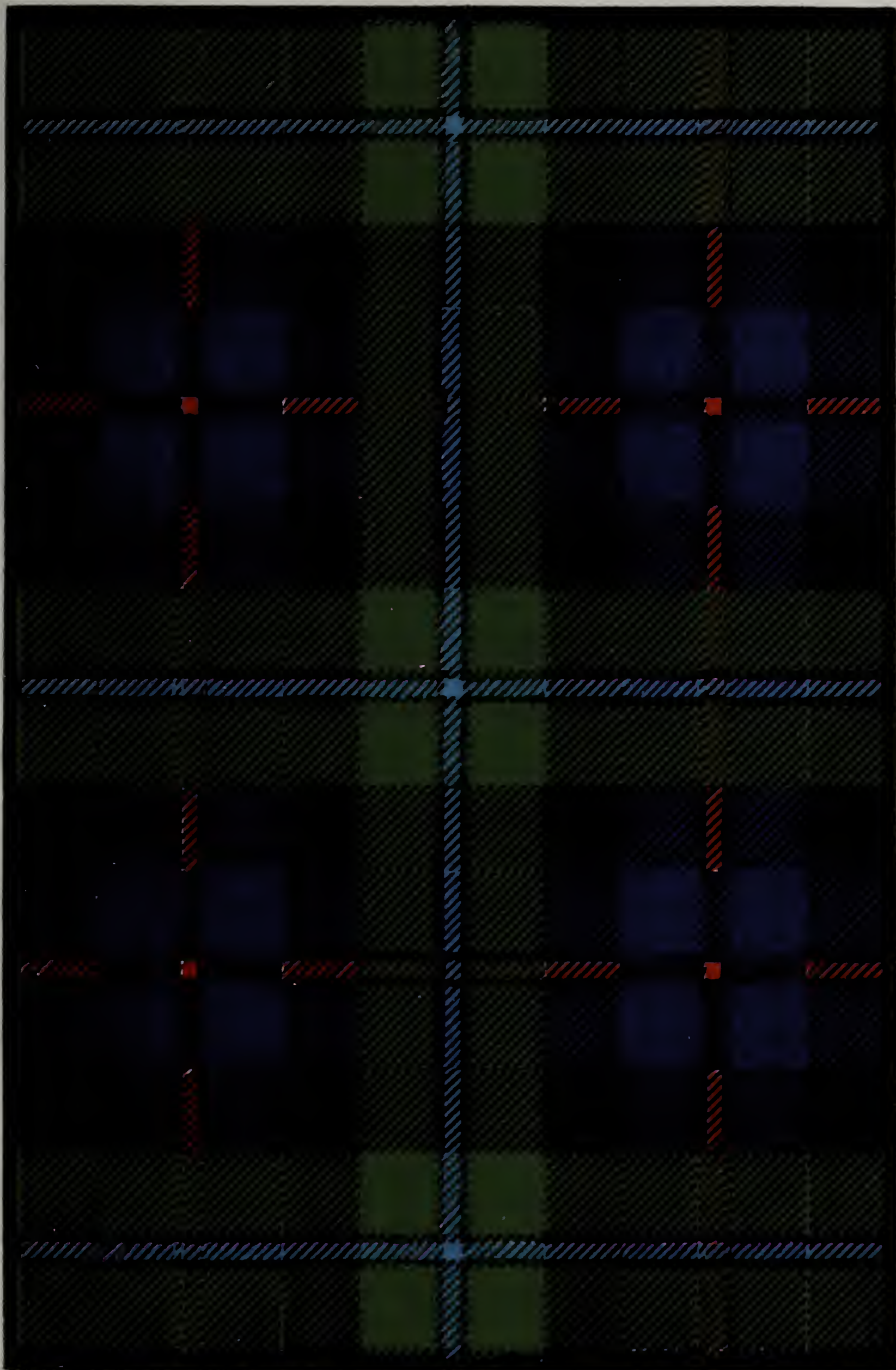
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CAMPBELL



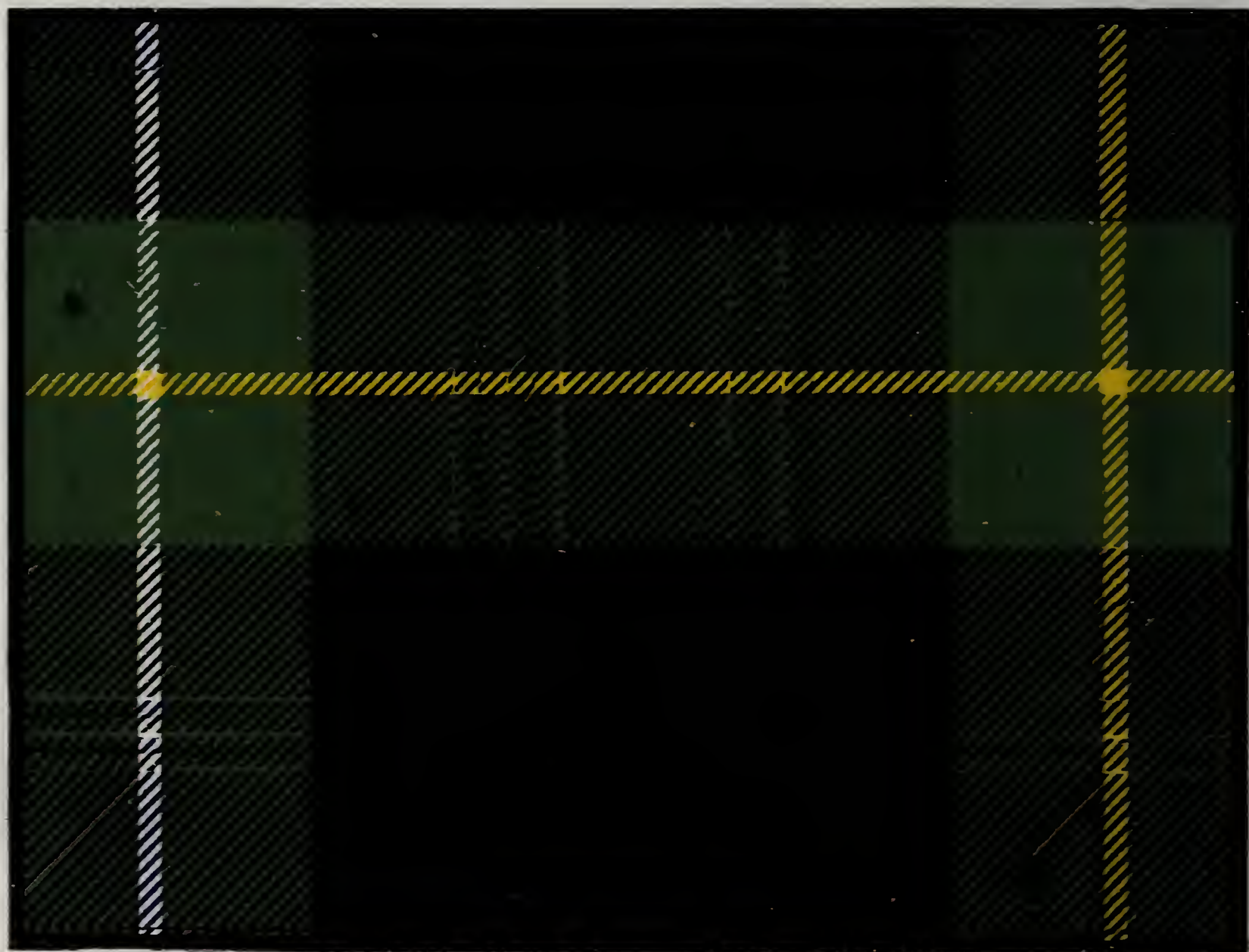
CAMPBELL (BREADALBANE)



CAMPBELL (CAWDOR OR CALDER)



CAMPBELL (LOUDOUN)



THIS SETT, SIMILAR IN GENERAL EFFECT TO "LOUDOUN",

JOHNSTON'S CLAN HISTORIES

THE CLAN CAMPBELL

(CLAN DIARMID)



**THE CLAN CAMERON.** BY C. I. FRASER OF REELIG, Sometime  
*Albany Herald.*

**THE CLAN CAMPBELL.** BY ANDREW MCKERRAL, C.I.E.

**THE CLAN DONALD.** (Macdonald, Macdonell, Mac-  
alister). BY I. F. GRANT, LL.D.

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# THE CLAN CAMPBELL

(CLAN DIARMID)

*A RECORD OF SERVICE BY A RACE OF STATESMEN*

BY

ANDREW McKERRAL

C.I.E., M.A., F.S.A.Scot.

*Author of Kintyre in the Seventeenth Century*

With Tartans and Chiefs' Arms in Colour, and a Map

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON & G. W. BACON LTD.

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*The plant badge of the Clan Campbell is the Bog Myrtle or Sweet Gale ; some authors give also the Fir Club Moss.*

*The war cry of the clan is "Cruachan," the name of the mountain near Loch Awe.*

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## The Clan Campbell

As in the case of most families, the early history of the Campbells is somewhat obscure. In a clan history entitled *Ane Accompt of the Genealogie of the Campbells*, of unknown authorship, but which, from internal evidence, was begun to be compiled about the middle of the seventeenth century, it is stated that the original name of the clan was O'Duibhne, that the chief claimed to be descended from an ancestor named Diarmid, and that the name Campbell or, as it is invariably spelt in the earliest records, Cambel, was first adopted in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, when a certain Paul O'Duibhne, or Paul-an-Sporran, was purse-bearer to that king. The earliest part of this genealogy, however, is surrounded by the usual nimbus of myth and fable, or at the best uncertain tradition, and it is very unlikely that there were fixed surnames as early as the time of Malcolm Canmore, although it is certain that Campbell was one of the oldest in the Highlands. A Crown Charter of 1368 acknowledges a certain Duncan MacDuibhne as the progenitor of the Campbells of Lochawe.

At a time when it was the fashion to trace back the descent of important families to a Norman origin, it was conjectured that the name was derived from an ancestor named Campobello or Beauchamp, but this fanciful derivation has been abandoned for a more prosaic one from the Gaelic. It is now generally accepted that the name is from Gaelic *cam*, meaning curved or crooked, and *beul*, the mouth, and that it must have been first applied to some person who had a peculiarity of

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that feature. Some consider that a name of similar origin is Cameron, from *cam*, crooked, and *sron*, the nose.

The Norman origin of the Campbells was rejected outright by the eighth Duke of Argyll in his book *Scotland As It Was And As It Is*, where he wrote of “the purely Celtic family from which I am descended—a family of Scots—that is to say belonging to that Celtic colony from Ireland which founded the Dalriadic kingdom, and to whom the name of Scots originally and exclusively belonged . . . ‘cam’ is curved, and is habitually applied to the curvature of a bay of the sea. The other syllable ‘bel’ is merely a corruption of the Celtic word ‘beul’ meaning mouth.”

Leaving behind the misty region of myth, tradition, and fable, we get on to firmer ground when we come to the earliest public records of Scotland, where we find that, although the name Campbell has come to be associated mainly with Argyll, its first mention in the records is elsewhere. The *Exchequer Rolls*, under the year 1266, that is in the reign of King Alexander III, record that a certain Gillaspic Cambel was due to pay £40 as rent or duty to the Crown from the lands of Menstrie and Sauchie in Stirlingshire, which had been given (*datas*) to him. These were not the lands on which Gloom Castle, or Castle Campbell, to be mentioned later, was situated. Three years before this date, in 1263, there had occurred King Hakon of Norway's great invasion of Scotland. When his fleet anchored at Gigha, on the west coast of Kintyre, he summoned to his presence his vassals of Argyll. Three men appeared before him, Ewen of Ergadia or Lorn, Murcadh MacSweyne of Knapdale, and Angus Macdonald of Kintyre. There was no Campbell among them, from which we may conclude that, if there were Campbell chiefs in Argyll in 1263, their clan lands were not among those claimed

by the Norwegian King. That they were in Argyll in 1292 is incontestably proved by the Act of the Parliament of John Baliol of that year, which erected Sheriffdoms of Lorn and Kintyre, for the Sheriffdom of Lorn was to include the lands of Colin Cambel, and that of Kintyre, which included Cowal, those of Thomas Cambel.

## Campbells of Lochawe

It is most probable that, during the latter part of the thirteenth century, the Campbells were already established on the lands of Lochawe, with which barony their name was originally associated. These lands were situated on both sides of the loch of that name, and the castle which they occupied as their headquarters before Inveraray was built, was situated on an island named Inchconnell on the east side of the loch. The first Campbell of Lochawe concerning whom we have reliable knowledge was Colin, or Cailean Mór, so called because of his size. He was, according to a pedigree given by Forbes Skene, a son of the Gillaspic Campbell of Menstrie and Sauchie mentioned above, and is presumably the Colin referred to in the Act of 1292. He was killed in a fight with the Macdougalls in 1294, at a place called the String of Lorn, and was buried at Kilchrennan. Beneath his gravestone, built into the outer wall of the church, a memorial stone was set by the 8th Duke of Argyll. From this man the head of Clan Campbell became known as the MacCailein Mór, and, as illustrating the power and influence of the Campbell chiefs two centuries later, it may be mentioned that John Major, in his *History of Greater Britain* (1521), recorded that "in Argyll the people swear by the hand of Callum More,

just as in old times the Egyptians used to swear by the health of Pharaoh." The Campbells of Strachur claim direct descent from a brother of Cailean Mór.

It is to a son of Cailean Mór, Sir Neil Campbell of Lochawe, that the family owed its first rise to power and importance. He had been originally a supporter of Baliol in the War of Independence, but when Baliol surrendered the kingdom to Edward I Sir Neil, like certain others, transferred his allegiance to Robert Bruce. When we consider the perilous nature of the enterprise on which Bruce embarked, in which three of his brothers were captured and executed by the English, Neil Campbell cannot be accused of having courted fortune by being on the side of the big battalions. He is recorded by Blind Harry as having held Lochawe against a man named Macphadden, sent by Edward I to take possession of Argyll in his name, but the English records make no mention of such a man. Sir Neil was with Bruce at the disastrous defeat at Methven in 1306, and it was largely owing to his local knowledge and influence that the King was able to obtain the supplies and ships which enabled him to escape to Kintyre, where he was sheltered by another ally, Angus of the Isles, in his Castle of Dunaverty, whence he escaped to Rathlin or, as some think, to Orkney. Sir Neil married, as his second wife, Lady Mary Bruce, sister of King Robert I. By his first wife who, according to the *Genealogie*, was a daughter of a Sir John Cameron, he is stated to have had a son, Dugald, from whom the Campbells of Inverawe, Lerags, and Stronchormig were descended, and Colin who succeeded him in the barony.

Sir Neil's son by his first marriage, known as Colin Oig, became also a staunch supporter of Bruce, and he accompanied King Robert "with many galloglasses," or West Highland soldiers, as the Irish annals record,

when the King went to the help of his brother, Edward Bruce, in Ireland in 1316. John Barbour, in his metrical history, *The Bruce*, gives a very detailed and circumstantial account of this expedition, and records a curious episode in which the King meted out summary punishment to Sir Colin for a breach of discipline, which was the result of his own impetuosity, or of that of his followers. Sir Colin later captured Dunoon Castle for Bruce, and became its Constable.

The Campbells, like the Douglasses in the Lowlands, were rewarded by King Robert with grants of land and the keeping of castles on the forfeited estates of the Comyns, Macdougalls, and others who had opposed him, and these grants exhibit the first stage in the rise to power and prestige of the Clan Campbell. The first volume of the Great Seal Register discloses a charter by King Robert to Sir Neil Campbell and Mary his spouse, sister to the King, and to John their son, bestowing on them all the lands in Perthshire which had belonged to David, Earl of Athol. John Campbell, son of Sir Neil and Lady Mary Bruce, was later created Earl of Athol, but was killed at Halidon Hill in 1333, when the first Campbell earldom, that of Athol, must have lapsed. Another charter appointed Arthur Cambel to the Constablenesship of Dunstaffnage Castle, the old stronghold of the Macdougalls, and another bestowed on him the lands of Torrinturk, in Lorn, "with many others," and of Kynlochlan and others. In 1324 there is recorded a grant by King Robert I, to Duncan, son of Thomas Campbell, of the four pennylands of Moyleags "and many others," the reddendo to be a ship of twenty-two oars. Another charter of the same king bestowed on Sir Donald Campbell, Knight, half the barony of Rubei Castri, or Redcastle, in Angus, which had been formerly possessed by two Englishmen, Sir Henry Percy and Sir

Ingram de Umfraville, and another confirmed the grant of the Stirlingshire lands of Menstrie to Dugald Campbell. Sir Colin Oig, son of Sir Neil, obtained a charter bestowing on him all the lands of Lochawe and Ariskeodnish (now Kilmartin) *in liberam baroniam*, the reddendo to be a ship of forty oars. In 1334 Robert the Steward bestowed on Eugene, or Ivar Campbell, the lands of Rosneath.

About the year 1313 Sir Duncan Campbell, said to have been a grandson of Cailean Mór of Lochawe, married Susanna Craufurd, the heiress of Loudon in Ayrshire, and we find a charter of King Robert I, *circa* 1315, bestowing on Sir Duncan Campbell, Knight, and Susanna his spouse, all the lands of Loudon and Stevenston in Ayrshire in one whole barony, for the reddendo of one knight, and suit and service at the King's Courts at Ayr. A descendant, Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudon, was created Lord Campbell of Loudon in 1601, and was succeeded by his granddaughter Margaret, Baroness Loudon, who married Sir John Campbell of Lawers. Sir John was created the first Earl of Loudon in 1633, and was Chancellor of Scotland in 1647. The Loudon Campbells furnished many men distinguished in the history of their country.

Sir Colin Oig of Lochawe, son of Sir Neil, was succeeded in the barony by his grandson Sir Colin, known as Colin Iongantach, or the wonderful, who lived in the time of King Robert III. The *Genealogie* records some astonishing feats ascribed to him, but concerning which the national history is silent. He married a Campbell cousin of his own, Mary, daughter of Sir John Campbell, a grandson of Sir Neil of Lochawe, and he had by her three sons, Duncan, known as *An-adh*, or the fortunate, John, from whom the Campbells of Barbreck were descended, and Colin, father of John *Reavach*, or the

freckled, from whom descended the Campbells of Ardkinglas.

Sir Duncan succeeded to the barony. He was made a Lord of Parliament, and so became the first Lord Campbell of Lochawe. He has been described as one of the wealthiest barons in Scotland, and one of the most desirable matches in the kingdom. He was a benefactor of the Church. He founded the Collegiate Church of Kilmun, and made a grant of certain lands in Knapdale to the Cistercian Abbey of Saddell in Kintyre, which had been founded about 1200 by Reginald, the son of Somerled of the Isles. Sir Duncan made the most of his matrimonial attractions, for he married as his first wife, Marjorie Stewart, daughter of the Duke of Albany, who was Governor of Scotland under his brother, King Robert III. Sir Duncan is known to have visited France, where he slew a wild boar, which is said to account for the boar's head crest in the Argyll arms. Another tradition, however, refers its origin to the old tale of Diarmid O'Duibhne and the Boar of Caledon. In the reign of King James I he was one of the hostages sent to England, and kept in Fotheringay Castle, as sureties for the ransom to be paid for the release of that king. By his first wife he had a son, Archibald Roy, who succeeded him in the Lordship of Lochawe. He married as his second wife, Margaret Stewart, daughter of Sir John Stewart of Ardgowan, a natural son of Robert III, and by her, according to the *Scots Peerage*, he had a son Colin, from whom were descended the Glenorchy and Breadalbane Campbells, and other sons from whom were descended the Campbells of Auchinbreck, Kilberry, Kildalloig, Ellangreg, and Otter.

John Campbell of Glenorchy was created Earl of Breadalbane in the Peerage of Scotland on 13th August 1681, and John, the fourth Earl Marquis of Breadalbane,

on 12th September 1831. The Marquisate is now extinct, and the principal seat, Taymouth Castle, is now a Civil Defence Training Centre.

Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe was succeeded in the Lordship by his son Archibald Roy, who is stated to have died young, but to have been, during his life, a man of great spirit, and a terror to his enemies. He married Dame Elizabeth Somerville, daughter of Lord Somerville, by whom he had a son, probably posthumous, named Colin, who succeeded him in the Lordship, and later was created first Earl of Argyll. During the minority of the first Earl he was under the careful tutory of his uncle, Colin of Glenorchy, and the *Genealogie* records of the latter that "his kyndness and fidelity to his pupil was exemplarily remarkable." Sir Colin, during the minority of his nephew Colin, built the town and castle of Inveraray, and from that time it became the seat of the chief, although the old castle of Inchconnell remained the messuage of the barony of Lochawe. Colin of Glenorchy is known to have made a pilgrimage to Rome, from which fact he became known as *Colin dubh na Rhoime*, or Black Colin of Rome, and it is stated that while he was on his travels his wife, Margaret Stewart of Lorn, built Kilchurn Castle on Lochawe.

## The Earldom of Argyll

THE Earldom of Argyll was created by King James II in 1457, and lasted for 244 years to 1701, when it was elevated into a Dukedom. There were in all ten Earls of Argyll, each of whom, without exception, played a prominent part in the public affairs of his country. Colin, the first Earl, nephew of Colin of Glenorchy,

lived at the time of the forfeiture of John, fourth Lord of the Isles, and, in 1475, was appointed by the Crown to prosecute a decree of forfeiture against the island lord. His family profited by the forfeiture, for, in 1481, the Earl received a grant of many lands in Knapdale, with the keeping of Castle Sween. By his marriage to Isabella Stewart of Lorn, his uncle Colin's sister-in-law, the lands of Lorn were added to the Argyll estates, and from that time on, the titles of Lord Lorne, and later of Marquis of Lorne, were borne by the heir apparent to the estate. The connection is shown by the galley of Lorn on the Argyll arms. By this marriage also, Gloom Castle, near Dollar, became Argyll property, and the Earl obtained the consent of the Crown to have the name changed to Castle Campbell. It is now a picturesque ruin in the charge of the Ministry of Works. Earl Colin was for a time Chancellor of Scotland, and Master of the King's Household.

Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, succeeded his father Colin in 1493. He held many high offices of state, and was for a time Chancellor of Scotland. He, too, played a part in the subjection of the West Highlands and Islands, and, with the Bishop of Argyll, he visited Loch Kilkerran in Kintyre in July 1505, where, as Crown Chamberlain, he assembled the old Macdonald tenants, and compiled a rental of the lands of Kintyre. This, the first extant West Highland rental, is of great historical and antiquarian importance. The second Earl commanded the right wing of the Scottish army at Flodden, and fell there, with his king, in September 1513. By his Countess, Elizabeth Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Lennox, he had sons, Colin who succeeded him in the Earldom, John, from whom were descended the Campbells of Calder, Archibald who became the first Campbell of Skipness, and Donald who became Abbot

of Cupar Angus Abbey. He had several daughters, one of whom married Maclean of Duart, who attempted to drown her on a rock in the Firth of Lorn, and was afterwards killed in Edinburgh by her brother, the first Campbell of Calder. John Campbell of Calder was created Baron Cawdor on 21st June 1796, and John Campbell, the second Baron Cawdor, was created Earl Cawdor and Viscount Emlyn of Emlyn, Co. Carmarthen, on 5th October 1827.

Colin, known as Colin *meallach*, because "when his wrath was kindled a lump gathered on his brow," succeeded his father as third Earl in 1513. He has been described as a man of great action, and a valiant captain. He was appointed, by King James V, Lieutenant of the Merse, Teviotdale, and Lauderdale, in that King's struggle with the Douglasses. As in the case of his predecessors he was also employed by the Crown in the operation known as "the daunting of the Isles," in which he was accused of having exceeded his powers. For a time he fell from the Royal favour, and actually suffered imprisonment for a period, but was soon liberated. He married Janet Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Huntly, by whom he had sons, Archibald Roy who succeeded him in the Earldom, John Gorm, the progenitor of the Campbells of Lochnell, and Mr. Alexander Campbell, who became Dean of Moray. A daughter, Agnes, who married James Macdonald of Dunnyveg and the Glens, is referred to in the English records as "the Lady of Kintyre," after her husband's estate. On the death of Macdonald she married Turlough O'Neill of Tyrone.

Archibald Roy Oig succeeded his father as fourth Earl in 1529. He took a prominent part in the events which led to the Scottish Reformation. He was twice married, firstly to Helena Hamilton, daughter of the

Earl of Arran, and secondly, to Lady Margaret Graham, daughter of the Earl of Menteith. By his first marriage he had a son, Archibald Donn, or the brown-haired, and by his second wife, Colin Campbell of Boquhan, known as Colin Teach, that is of Menteith, his mother being a Graham. He had also two daughters, one of whom became Lady Maclean of Duart, and the other, who became Lady Doune, was the mother of the "Bonnie Earl o' Moray," celebrated in Scottish song.

The fourth Earl died in 1558, and was succeeded in the Earldom by his son, Archibald Donn. The fifth Earl is noted for the part he played in support of the Protestant cause, and of the Scottish Reformation. George Buchanan refers to him and the Earl of Moray as *praecipui auctores instaurandae religionis*; he is the Earl commemorated on the Knox monument in Glasgow. He married Elizabeth Stewart, a natural daughter of King James V, and so a half-sister of Mary Queen of Scots. She was the Countess of Argyll who was with Queen Mary in Holyrood on the tragic night of Rizzio's murder. It was also this Countess who, acting as proxy for Queen Elizabeth of England, held up the infant King James VI at his baptism, for which act she was taken to task by the newly reformed Kirk, and made to do public penance in the Chapel Royal of Stirling, for lending her presence "to the baptizing of the King in ane papisticall manner."

Sir Colin of Boquhan, or Colin Teach, succeeded his half-brother Archibald Donn as sixth Earl in 1573. He rose to great power in the State, and held the offices of Chancellor and Justice-General of Scotland. He married Agnes Keith, widow of the Regent Moray, by whom he had two sons, Archibald who succeeded him in the Earldom, and Colin Campbell of Lundie. The sixth Earl died in 1584.

Archibald, seventh Earl of Argyll, known to the Highlanders as *gruamach*, or the grim, was a minor at the time of his father's death, and for some time the Earldom was managed by a party of Campbell barons, of whom the most important were Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas, and Sir John Campbell of Calder. Ardkinglas died in 1591, and was succeeded by his son John, who has been described as a man of weak and vacillating character, so that all power came to be vested in Calder, between whom and Ardkinglas a bitter feud arose. In 1592 the country was startled to hear that Calder had been shot dead in his house at Knipoch in Lorn, and a few days later that the Bonnie Earl of Moray, who was a cousin-german of the seventh Earl, had been murdered in his house at Donibristle in Fife. According to documentary evidence produced by the historian Gregory, these two murders were only part of a wider conspiracy, intended to include the assassination of the Earl and his brother Lundie as well. The conspirators were each to be rewarded with grants of land, and the Earldom was to be given to Campbell of Lochnell. Despite Gregory's evidence, however, a veil of mystery still surrounds this strange affair. Two men were hanged for Calder's murder, Campbell of Cabrachan, a younger brother of Lochnell, and his servant MacKellar, who fired the fatal shot.

The Earl, in any case, eluded this alleged attempt on his life, and soon showed himself to be a man of high spirit and strong character. From an early age he was employed by the Crown to suppress disorder in the West Highlands, and was put to great personal expense in this work. To compensate him the Crown bestowed on him in 1607 the lands of Kintyre, taken from the Macdonalds by forfeiture, a condition of the grant being that he would erect a new burgh town at Lochkilkerran.

Thus there arose the new burgh of Campbeltown in Kintyre, named by the Earl after his family.

For a time he was out of favour as, after receiving permission to go abroad for his health, he turned Catholic and took service with the King of Spain. For this he was declared a rebel but later, in 1621, he received a free pardon from King James. He was twice married, firstly to Agnes Douglas of Morton, by whom he had a son Archibald, who became Marquis of Argyll; and secondly to Anna Cornwallis, an English Catholic lady, by whom he had a son, James, Lord Kintyre, and afterwards Earl of Irvine. To this younger son he made over his Kintyre estates, and for a time Lord Kintyre resided at Lochead in the new castle built there by his father for the protection of the burgh of Campbeltown. While residing there he made an attempt to dispose of the Kintyre lands to the Macdonalds of Antrim, but this transfer was peremptorily stopped by the Privy Council, and these lands were ultimately made over to his half-brother Archibald. A little later Lord Kintyre obtained a licence from King Charles I to raise a regiment of Scots Guards for the service of the French King, and the regiment, 1500 strong, sailed from Leith in 1642. Lord Kintyre died, in his early thirties, in 1645.

Archibald, the eighth Earl, succeeded in 1638, and was created Marquis of Argyll in 1641. As head of the Covenanting party in the State he became the most powerful noble in Scotland during the decade 1640-50. When Montrose raised the standard for King Charles, Argyll was given the most extensive powers of lieutenandry by the Committee of Estates, to put down what was in their eyes a rebellion. The Macdonalds, led by Sir Alexander and his father, Coll Ciotach, in the hope of winning back their old lands of Islay and Kintyre, naturally threw their lot in with Montrose and the

Royalists, and the disastrous defeat of Argyll's army at Inverlochy in 1645 placed his estates at their mercy. They were raided from end to end, and Argyll had to be compensated in £15,000 sterling by the Parliament, but the campaign of General David Leslie in 1647, resulting in the capture of the Macdonald castles of Dunaverty and Dunnyveg, the execution of Coll Ciotach, and the death of his son Alexander in Ireland, once more restored the mastery of the West Highlands to Argyll.

After the conquest of Scotland by Cromwell, Argyll retired to Inveraray, but later came to terms with the English Government, although his son, Lord Lorne, joined the Royalist party under Glencairn. When Charles II was restored in 1660 the Marquis, who had placed the crown on his head at Scone ten years before, went to London to offer his allegiance, but the treachery of General Monk, and the scheming of his enemies, brought about his downfall. He was arrested, sent back to Edinburgh, tried, condemned, and executed by the Maiden on 27th May 1661.

His character has been variously estimated. To the Covenanters he was the "Great Marquis"; to their rivals he was the "Master-Fiend Argyll" of the professor-poet Aytoun. Whatever his character may have been there can be no doubt about the influence he exercised during the period of his ascendancy. To him was due in a large measure the re-establishment of Presbyterianism. In his own Argyll, to parts of which the Reformation had not penetrated in 1600, Presbyterianism was firmly established by 1650, new churches built, and burgh and parish schools founded. Kintyre was planted with Covenanters of good family from Ayr and Renfrew, so that a district which had been a cock-pit of war for centuries, became one of the most peaceful and prosperous in the West Highlands.

Archibald Lord Lorne, son of the Marquis, had also

been condemned to death, but managed to secure a pardon, and was restored to the family estates as ninth Earl in 1663. Unlike his father, he had never been a Covenanter, and had been out in Glencairn's Royalist rising in 1653. He was, however, no persecutor, and used his influence to counsel moderation, and he refused to have anything to do with the Highland Host which was let loose on the Covenanters of the West by the Government of Charles II. He retained the Covenanting colony in Kintyre, and even increased the holdings of the more important. A strong supporter of Protestantism, he refused to sign the Test Act, for which he was tried for treason and condemned to death in 1681. By means of a clever ruse on the part of his step-daughter, Lady Sophia Lindsay, he managed to escape from Edinburgh Castle in the guise of her page and, getting to Holland, he there hatched with the Duke of Monmouth the plot which brought both of them to the scaffold in 1685. Lauder of Fountainhall, who was one of his advocates in 1681, thought that he was wanting in magnanimity, and that he had allowed his father's name to be demeaned and reproached but, on the day of his execution, he spoke of him as "that great man." Of his courage and resolution there can be no doubt. He was twice married, firstly to a daughter of the Earl of Moray, by whom he had sons, Archibald Lord Lorne who succeeded as Earl, and afterwards became the first Duke of Argyll, and John, Charles, and James Campbell. His second wife was Anna Mackenzie, daughter of the Earl of Seaforth, by whom he had no family.

## The Dukedom of Argyll

ARCHIBALD LORD LORNE became Earl of Argyll after the execution of his father in 1685, and later first Duke.

The patent is dated at Kensington 23rd June 1701, with remainder to heirs male whatsoever. The *Genealogie* describes the first Duke as “a man eminent for his quickness of apprehension, justice, and of undaunted courage, remarkable for his liberality, popularity, and magnificence, one of the great props of the Protestant religion in the days of King James the Seventh.” In King William’s reign he raised a regiment in his own name to serve in the wars in Flanders, and by that King the Earldom was erected into a Dukedom. The patent enumerates his titles as Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Kintyre and Lorn, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochawe and Glenisla, Lord Inveraray, Mull, Morvern, and Tiree, Heritable Justice-General of the Shire of Argyll, Isles and others thereto belonging, Heritable Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of the said Sherifffdom, Heritable Master of the Household to His Majesty in Scotland, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. The Duke died two years later in 1703, at London, but was buried at Kilmun. He married Elizabeth Tollemache, daughter of Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham in Suffolk, and Elizabeth Countess of Dysart. He had two sons, John, who became second Duke, and Archibald, Earl of Islay, who became third Duke. His Duchess survived him, and towards the end of her life lived on her Kintyre estates, and died at Limecraigs House, Campbeltown, in 1735. She was buried in the old Lowland Kirk there.

Their son John chose a military career, and was a colonel at seventeen years of age. He became one of Marlborough’s generals, commanded a division at Blenheim, and was present at Ramillies, Oudenarde, and other notable battles of the campaign. He was General of the British forces in Spain, and Ambassador Extraordinary to Charles II, afterwards Emperor of

Germany. He commanded the Government troops in Scotland during the 'Fifteen and at the Battle of Sheriffmuir. As a statesman he took a leading part in the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Union of 1707, and, as a great landlord, took an active interest in the management of his estates, and was the first to abolish the Tacksman system, and give leases direct to the working farmers, a matter in which he sought and obtained the help and advice of his friend Duncan Forbes of Culloden, Lord President of the Court of Session. His services were rewarded by his elevation to the British Peerage in 1705, as Earl of Greenwich and Baron of Chatham, and in 1719 as Duke of Greenwich. He died in London on 4th October 1743, and was buried in King Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster. An elaborate marble monument to his memory stands, rather incongruously, in the Poet's Corner there. It is of this Duke that the poet Pope speaks in the couplet :

Argyle, the State's whole thunder born to wield,  
And shake alike the Senate and the Field.

He married, firstly, a daughter of the Duke of Montagu, and, secondly, Dame Jane Warburton. By his second wife he had several daughters, but leaving no male issue he was succeeded in the Dukedom by his brother Archibald.

Archibald, third Duke of Argyll, had been known previously as Earl of Islay, Viscount Dunoon and Aross. Adopting a legal and political career, he became Lord Justice-General of Scotland, one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session, a member of the Privy Council, one of the Regents of Scotland during the King's absence, and Deputy Lord High Treasurer in Sir Robert Walpole's ministry. As a landlord he took an active interest in the affairs of his estate, and had new roads constructed

between Dumbarton and Inveraray for the conveyance of the Lords of Justiciary after the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1748. During the rising of 1745 he gave the Hanoverian Government active support, and the Argyll militia fought on the Government side at Culloden. Unlike Cumberland, however, he both counselled and practised leniency towards the vanquished, and had new charters made out to some of his vassals who had been on the Jacobite side. It is related of him that on one such occasion he struck out the elaborate formal preamble prepared by his man of business, and put in its place the words : “ and seeing I wish to do to others as I would be done by, therefore etc. . . . ”

One important achievement of his, although it is usually ascribed to others, deserves to be noted. The credit for first raising the Highland regiments of the British Army is usually awarded to William Pitt the elder, who, on one occasion, said : “ I sought for merit . . . and I found it in the mountains of the North,” but the true originators of the policy were the third Duke of Argyll and Duncan Forbes of Culloden. In 1730, nearly thirty years before Pitt’s ministry of 1756, they formed the six independent companies of local militia which, from the contrast between their dark tartan uniform and that of the regular redcoats, became known as the Black Watch. They numbered 510 men, and were officered by members of those clans which were loyal to the Hanoverian Government, although the rank and file were recruited from all Highlanders who cared to serve in them. This was the first step but, in 1738, Forbes of Culloden drew up a scheme recommending the policy of recruiting Highlanders for the regular army. Through Lord Islay, as the third Duke then was, it was placed before Sir Robert Walpole, and sanctioned by him. In the following year the independent companies

of the Black Watch were formed into the regiment which became famous as the Forty-Second. Sent to Flanders, the Highlanders first showed their dash, discipline, and courage at the disastrous battle of Fontenoy in 1745, where they were given the post of honour in covering the retreat. The third Duke died in London in 1761. He left no male heirs, and was succeeded in the Dukedom by Lieutenant-General John Campbell of Mamore.

The fourth Duke was an elderly man when he succeeded in 1761, and held the honour for nine years only. He had been a soldier in Flanders, and had been present at the storming of Dunkirk in 1715. He was a grandson of the ninth Earl who was executed in 1685. At the time of the Forty-Five he was serving in Flanders as a major-general, and as soon as he heard of the rising he requested to be sent home to Scotland. His wish was granted, and he arrived home in December 1745 and, with his son Colonel John Campbell, afterwards fifth Duke, set about with vigour to raise the levies and collect supplies in the West of Scotland. It would be beyond the scope of this short account to describe the part played by him and his son in the campaign, and the reader may be referred to the graphic story told in Sir James Fergusson's recent book, *Argyll in the Forty-Five*, which is based on contemporary letters of the Argyll family and others. The fourth Duke has been described as "a sound clear-headed soldier, a commander thoughtful for the needs of his men, and a shrewd, conscientious, and kindly man." He married Mary Bellenden, a noted beauty and daughter of Lord Bellenden, by whom he had sons, John who succeeded in the Dukedom, Frederick, and William.

John, fifth Duke, succeeded his father in 1770. As a colonel he had been engaged in the campaign of 1745 and had fought at Culloden. He subsequently rose to

the rank of field-marshal. He married Elizabeth Gunning, dowager Duchess of Hamilton, a famous beauty of her time who had been one of the Ladies of Honour to Queen Charlotte. It was by this Duke and Duchess that Doctor Samuel Johnson and Boswell were entertained at Inveraray in 1773. Boswell took a special pride in showing Johnson the fine old trees in the Castle grounds "to compensate for the nakedness which had made such an impression on him on the eastern coast of Scotland." Johnson admired the arms in the hall, and when Boswell reminded him that he had remarked to Sir Alexander Macdonald that his ancestors had not allowed their arms to rust the Doctor retorted: "Well, but let us be glad we live in times when arms *may* rust. We can sit to-day at his grace's table without any risk of being attacked, and perhaps sitting down again wounded or maimed." Did the Doctor's well-known Jacobite sympathies permit him to realise the extent to which the state of peace in the Highlands was in a large degree the result of the policy of his host and his ancestors? The fifth Duke died in 1806.

Lord Frederick Campbell, brother of the fifth Duke, deserves the gratitude of all Scots who take an interest in their country's history, for it was he who first drew attention to the neglected state of the national records, and brought the influence of government to bear on their systematic preservation. He became the first head of the newly erected Register House in Edinburgh, the foundation stone of which he laid in 1774, and which was completed in 1789, and he held the office of Lord Clerk-Register there from 2nd November 1768 to his death on 8th June 1816. His portrait by Raeburn still adorns its walls.

The fifth Duke and his successors, George (1806-39), John (1839-47), and George (1847-1900) played a

prominent part in the development of agriculture, and more especially the fifth Duke, who lived at the time when the great agricultural revolution was taking place all over Scotland. He issued endless orders for the betterment of his tenantry by the abolition of the parasitic tacksmen, by encouraging enclosures and better farm buildings, by importing farmers from England to demonstrate better tillage and new crops, and he had the estate properly surveyed. He was the first President of the newly formed Highland Society.

George, the eighth Duke, was a man of varied parts. A staunch Liberal in politics, he was Secretary of State for India in one of Mr. Gladstone's ministries. As a man of literary tastes, and as an author himself, he was the friend of such giants as Macaulay, Tennyson, and Carlyle, and as an amateur scientist he even ventured to cross swords with such a formidable antagonist as T. H. Huxley. His best known work is *Scotland As It Was And As It Is*. From one point of view it may be regarded as an *apologia pro sua gente*—a challenge thrown out to critics of the part played by his family and clan in their country's history, but it is an able book, written in clear and virile English, and giving a most graphic account of the social and economic changes in the West Highlands from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. The eighth Duke died in 1900, and was succeeded by his son John, who had married the Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria. He was Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883. He, too, was an author, and had written *Adventures in Legend*, as was his brother, Lord Archibald Campbell, author of *Records of Argyll* and other works. These books contain much curious information about old Highland life. The ninth Duke died in 1914, and was succeeded by his nephew Niall Diarmid, who died in 1949, the Dukedom passing to his cousin, Ian Douglas Campbell, the present bearer of the title.

The striking success of the Campbells has few, if any, parallels among the great families of Scotland. It can be ascribed to various causes ; to their fortunate but risky decision to support King Robert the Bruce ; to their consistent loyalty to the reigning monarchs, to the Protestant cause at and after the Reformation of 1560, and to carefully arranged marriages with the most influential families in the land. There can be no doubt that the long line of Campbell chiefs exhibited a business acumen and shrewdness which have all the appearance of having been hereditary.

No family attaining to such success can hope to escape the censure and envy of its rivals, but much of the criticism directed against the Campbells for such events as the massacre of Glencoe, and the Appin trial, is undeserved and unjust. The massacre of Glencoe, however odious it may appear in our eyes to-day, and the atmosphere of to-day is very different, was the result of a Government order carried out by Government troops, and their officers, had they refused to obey it, would themselves have been liable to the death penalty. In the Appin case the verdict may have been wrong but, as the Oscar Slater case may serve to remind us, even to-day judges and juries may err, and it should not be forgotten, when Campbell juries are blamed for bias, that in the Campbell of Calder murder mentioned above, a Campbell was tried by a Campbell judge, and condemned and executed. It is surely quite wrong to place on the clan and name as a whole the opprobrium attaching to such events.

Forbes Skene, in his *Highlanders of Scotland*, described the Campbell policy as "characterised by perfidy and cunning," but his editor, the Celtic scholar Alexander MacBain, took him to task for this judgment, and pointed out that it was unfair and unjust to describe in such

terms the policy of men who nearly always trod the path of common sense. It was certainly a policy in harmony with the wishes of the great majority of the people of Scotland. MacBain describes the Campbell chiefs as "a race of statesmen with high literary talent, as old Gaelic poetry shows."

During the Forty-Five a tribute to the then chief came from an unexpected quarter. In a remarkable letter to his father, from Perth on 10th September 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart wrote: "There is one man in this country whom I could wish to have my friend, and that is the Duke of Argyll, who I find is in great credit amongst them, on account of his great abilities and quality, and has many dependents by his great fortune; but I am told I can hardly flatter myself by the hope of it. The hard usage which his family has received from ours has sunk deep into his mind. What have these princes to answer for who by their cruelties have raised enemies not only to themselves, but to their innocent children."

Of General John Campbell, who became fourth Duke, Flora Macdonald said that she esteemed him her best friend in the world.

## Clan and Sept

The word "clan," taken over into Gaelic from the medieval Latin *planta*, meaning a branch, begins to appear about the thirteenth century when it replaced the older Celtic words *siol*, *sliochd*, *cineal*, but it is a mistake to suppose that the clan as an institution originated at that date. It was of age-old antiquity, and is found in ancient Gaul. The primary meaning of the word "clan" is children or offspring, but the name came to be applied to the whole territorial group under the jurisdiction of a chief. The clan, in later times at least, embraced three classes of people: (1) the chief and his family, (2) cadet branches of the chief's family who had feus, wadsets, or tacks on the clan lands, and (3) commons or native men who formed the majority of the people on the clan territory, and who had shares in the arable and grazing of the various townships. The first two classes formed a kin group usually bearing, after fixed surnames came into use, that of the chief. The third class usually had different surnames from

that of the chief's family, and the families bearing these names have been given the name of "septs," although "tenants" or "associates" would be more suitable. It is clear that the same "sept" name may appear on the lands of different clans. The following list of septs of Clan Campbell is given on the authority of Frank Adam, in his book *Clans, Septs, and Regiments*, edited by Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, Lord Lyon.

Bannatyne	Hastings	MacIver	MacPhun
Burns	Haws	MacIvor	MacTause
Burnes	Hawson	MacKellar	MacTavish
Burnett	Loudoun	MacKessock	MacThomas
Caddell	MacConnechy	MacKissock	MacUre
Calder	MacConochie	MacLaws	Tawesson
Connochie	MacDiarmid	MacLehose	Thomas
Denoon	MacDermid	MacNichol	Thomason
Denune	MacGibbon	MacOran	Thompson
Harres	Macglasrich	MacOwen	Thomson
Harris	MacIsaac	MacPhedran	Ure

MacCampbells in the U.S.A. claim descent from the Campbells of Auchinbreck.

## Some Notable Campbells

1. Sir Duncan C. of Glenorchy (d. 1631). One of the first Highland proprietors to improve his estate by making roads, planting trees, building houses and churches, and improving breed of horses. A remarkable elegy in Gaelic was composed on his death, the original MS. of which was once in the possession of "Ossian" Macpherson but is now in the Register House, Edinburgh.

2. Colin C. (d. 1729). A distinguished architect who built, among other houses, Wanstead in Essex. Parentage unknown.

3. Rev. Colin C. (1644-1726). Minister of Ardchattan. A profound mathematician and astronomer, and correspondent of Professor Gregory, Leibnitz, and Sir Isaac Newton. Some of his MSS. and printed books in Edinburgh University Library.

4. Duncan C. (1680?-1730). Son of a shipwrecked Campbell and a Lapland woman. Born deaf and dumb, and credited with second sight. Went to London where, as a soothsayer, he made a sensation in high society. Mentioned in *Tatler* and *Spectator*, and his life and adventures written by Daniel Defoe.

5. Colin C. (1686?-1757). Merchant in Sweden, and Chairman of Swedish East India Co. Received Swedish patent of nobility. Of the Cawdor branch of the clan.

6. Donald C. of Barbreck (1751-1804). Soldier and traveller. Author of *A Journey Overland to India*.

7. Lord Frederick C. (1729-1816). Founder of Register House, Edinburgh. Mentioned in text above.

8. Sir Arch. Campbell of Inverneill (1739-91). General. Governor of Jamaica and Madras.

9. Sir Arch. C. of Ava (1769-1843). Of Glenlyon branch. Soldier in Peninsula. C.-in-C. in Burmese War of 1824.

10. Sir Colin C. (1776-1847). Son of John C. of Melfort. Soldier. Governor of Ceylon.

11. Thomas C. (1777-1844). Poet and Educationist. Noted for his battle pieces, such as "Hohenlinden." Of Kirnan branch. Took a prominent part in foundation of London University. Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

12. John C. (1779-1861). Son of George C., minister of Cupar. Claimed to be descendant of second Earl of Argyll. A lawyer who became Baron Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Lord Chancellor.

13. Sir Colin C., Lord Clyde (1792-1863). Son of a Glasgow carpenter named MacLiver and an Islay Campbell mother. Took the name of Campbell. Soldier. Served in Peninsula and India. Commanded Highland Brigade in the Crimea, and was C.-in-C. during the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

14. John Francis Campbell (1822-85). Folklorist and scientist. Author of *Popular Tales of the West Highlands*. Inventor of the sunshine recorder.

15. The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (1836-1908). Son of a Glasgow merchant of Melfort branch. Took additional name of Bannerman on succeeding to an estate. Liberal statesman. Prime Minister of Great Britain (1906-1908).

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## Note on the Clan Campbell Tartan

The ordinary Campbell tartan is green, black, and blue, arranged in the same pattern as the tartans of the Black Watch and Argyll and Sutherland regiments. This has been laid down by a succession of chiefs, and they and most of the Campbell families of Argyllshire have worn such tartan for very many years, though not necessarily all in the same shades of colours. The late Lord Archibald Campbell, a noted authority, discussed, in his *Records of Argyll*, questions about his clan tartan, and explained that the yellow and white stripes shown in books and in shops were introduced for his own personal wear by the sixth Duke, George, on the ground that they were part of the insignia of the chief. The seventh Duke, John, sometimes wore the white stripe, but never the yellow one, and usually the "plain Campbell tartan," which has been worn, to the exclusion of any other, by all his successors. The declarations and practice of the chiefs appear to settle any present day attempt at controversy. Whether in the eighteenth century the Black Watch adopted the Campbell tartan, or the Campbells adopted the Black Watch tartan, and how ancient, if at all, the present pattern is, are different questions which could be, and have been, argued at length, without the disputants making much headway.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL OF KILBERRY

## Pipe Music of Clan Campbell

The following notes are on a few of the pipe tunes connected with Clan Campbell. All but two are of the classical music, and in most cases composers are unknown.

### *Cruinneachadh Sil Diarmid, or Clan Campbell's Gathering.*

An old Piobaireachd which was rescued from obscurity, over fifty years ago, by the late John MacDougall Gillies, Glasgow. It has been much esteemed since by pipers, and is one of the finest Clan Gatherings extant. An alternative name, "The Battle of Doirneag," is supported only by an incomplete version in Angus Mackay's MS., but there is documentary evidence of the tune having been called "Cruinneacha nan Caimbeulach" as far back as 1814, and internal evidence establishes it to be a Gathering.

### *Failte Mharcuis Earragaidheal, or The Marquis of Argyll's Salute.*

A Piobaireachd recorded under that name by Angus Mackay and others. It is not played often nowadays, but competitors' lists show it to have been well known in the first half of the last century. The above name is not displaced by Neil MacLeod of Gesto recording the tune, about 1828, as "A Salute played in compliment to the Marquis of Tullibardine at

Dunvegan Castle by MacCrummen," for it is not claimed to have been composed for that occasion. In 1835 the Gaelic name given by two competitors is "Failte a Bhodaich" (the old man's Salute), and no explanation is known. There was only one Marquis of Argyll, and he was executed in 1661 at the age of fifty-four.

*Bodaich nam Briogais, The Carles with the Breeks, or Lord Breadalbane's March.*

An old air belonging to Campbell country, which, in its simple form, has had many songs fitted to it, and which is often played on the pipes as a slow march and occasionally as a quick march. It is said to have been thrown into its Piobaireachd form *ex tempore* by Glenorchy's piper at the battle of Allt na meirlich, Caithness, in 1680. The opposing forces were the local Sinclairs and a body of invaders led by Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy. The name, Bodaich nam Briogais, dates from this event, and was a piece of opprobrium for the defeated Sinclairs. It has stuck to the Piobaireachd ever since, and, to a great extent, to the original slow air. The favourite English alternative has been, from early times, Lord Breadalbane's March, and the Piobaireachd has been consistently one of the most favoured by pipers up to the present day.

*Mearsa Dubh, na Cumha, Mhorair Bhreadalbain, Lord Breadalbane's March, or Lament.*

Probably the most reliable tradition about this Piobaireachd is that it is a lament for the third Earl (who died in 1782) composed by his piper John MacGregor. John MacGregor belonged to the famous MacGregor Clann an Sgeulaiche of Glenlyon, and was the son of John MacGregor, piper and personal attendant of Prince Charles Edward in the Forty-five. One record states it to be a lament for Lachlan Mor Maclean, killed in Islay in 1598, but an older record still calls it "Lord Breadalbane's March," and the evidence is in favour of it belonging to the Breadalbane country.

*Failte Sheorais Oig Tighearna Chaladair, Young George of Calder's Salute.*

This Piobaireachd is known usually as simply "Young George's Salute," and it was played under that name by Duncan Stewart of the 79th when he won the first prize in Edinburgh in 1825. Angus Mackay, however, calls it "Failte Sheorais Oig Tighearna Chaladair." No Laird of Calder called George can be traced, but John, the thirteenth, who in 1639 was found unfit to manage his affairs, had, as his tutor, his brother George, a man of some note, who possibly was the subject of the tune.

*Baile Inneraora, The Town of Inveraray, or The Campbells are Coming.*

This is the predominantly Campbell tune of the lesser pipe music. It has been marched to, danced to, and sung to for generations, and perhaps for centuries. It is the March Past of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, formerly the 91st Highlanders. Its best known song, "The Campbells are Coming," is so well known that the tune is now called ordinarily by this and by no other name.

*The Glendaruel Highlanders.*

This two-parted quickstep march could be called an Argyllshire tune by adoption. It was composed, about 1860 or 1870, by Alexander Fettes, Pipe Major of the City of Aberdeen Volunteers, and named after a family called Gillies, residents then of Aberdeen but natives of Glendaruel. When, about the same time, the Argyllshire Volunteers came under the command of Colonel Campbell of Glendaruel, they appropriated the tune as their March Past, and, as such, it has descended to their successors, now the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (T.A.). Thus the tune has a place in the military history of the shire and of the clan, and has held it for the best part of a century.

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